

XII.—On some Eastern Equatorial African Coleoptera collected by Emin Pasha, with Descriptions of two new Longicornia. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

[Plate I. fig. 3.]

THE British Museum has lately received a series of insects from Eastern Africa, collected by Emin Pasha. Among them there is a mixture of East- and West-African species, as observed in my former paper (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1888, p. 86) on the Coleoptera from the same source. Among the Longicorns the following may be noticed:—*Anoplostetha lactator*, F., *Lophoptera asperula*, White, Natal species; *Xystrocera nigrita*, Serv., *Phryneta obscura*, Ol., and *Mœcha hecate*, Chev., West-African species.

Cerambycidaæ.

Plocœderus Emini, sp. n. (Pl. I. fig. 3.)

Piceo-niger, parum nitidus, pube flavo-grisea vestitus. Epistomum sat profunde emarginatum; antennis corpore longioribus, articulo basali crasso, rugoso, latitudine duplo longiore, basi vix angustato; thorace sat brevi, disco depresso, oblique plicato; elytris rufo-piceis, basi, sutura margineque laterali reflexo nigrescentibus, ad apicem truncatis, angulo suturali acute spinoso, angulo externo obtuse angulato. ♂.

Long. 20 lin.

This fine species is nearest to *P. fucatus*, Dej., but is larger and less convex, and differs from that and all its allies in the colour of the elytra. The antennæ have the basal joint very large, not quite twice as long as broad, with an obtuse ridge in front, extending to the middle of the joint. The third to sixth joints are swollen at the apex, with an acute angular projection; the swelling at the apex of the seventh joint is less and the angular projection less acute. The thorax has the disk much flatter than in *P. fucatus*, clothed with pale sandy pubescence; with a fine longitudinal carina in front, and a fine transverse straight carina at the middle (angulated in its middle), and a longitudinal smooth space behind the middle; the rest of the surface is marked by some undulating more or less oblique pleats. The elytra are less convex than in *P. fucatus*, very closely and very finely and evenly punctured, with larger punctures interspersed. The prosternal process has its apical portion almost parallel and very distinctly bituberculate.

Lamiidæ.

Ceroplesis signata, sp. n.

Niger, brevissime pubescens: thorace disco foveato-punctato; elytris fortiter sat crebre punctatis, fascia rufa ante medium ad suturam paullo interrupta ornatis.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. E. Africa.

This species is very close to *C. æthiops*, but is relatively narrower and has the elytra a little more acuminate at their apex. The thorax has a strongly marked, impressed, transverse line in front of and behind the disk, so that the disk is more convex than in *C. æthiops*, somewhat shining, with a median impressed line; the sides of the disk with some rather large deep punctures. The elytra are clothed with short pubescence, but the rather coarse and moderately close punctuation is nevertheless visible, especially at the base; just before the middle there is a bright red fascia, nearly rectilinear posteriorly, but obliquely narrowed anteriorly near the suture, where there is a slight interruption.

XIII.—*On the Organization of the Cyprides.*

By Prof. CARL CLAUS*.

SINCE the publication of Zenker's well-known Monograph (1854), although the number of forms described as species and the division of the old Müllerian genus *Cypris* into subgenera and new genera have advanced considerably, our knowledge of the organization of the freshwater "Ostracoda" has made no particular progress. With the exception of my little treatise on the developmental history of *Cypris*, published twenty-two years ago, and the recently issued memoirs of some pupils of Weismann's (Stuhlmann, Nortquist) on the so-called mucous glands, recognized as an ejaculatory apparatus, of the male Cyprides, we stand essentially on the platform of Zenker's Monograph, and for information on the details of organization are compelled to go to that work, which, notwithstanding the imperfect methods of investigation prevalent at the time of its publication, furnished many important results. Nevertheless it does not come up to the present level

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